LOWER LEY CREEK SUBSITE
PRP NEXUS REPORT
Prestolite Corporation
219 Lamson Street
Syracuse, NY

February 12, 2013

Compiled by:

PALMERTON GROUP
A Division of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Contents

1.0 Overview

This PRP summary document presents evidence that has been collected by the USEPA, NYSDEC and others concerning the release and/or discharge of hazardous substances to the Ley Creek Watershed and specifically, the Lower Ley Creek Subsite, by Prestolite and its predecessor companies. Prestolite moved into its plant located at 219 Lamson Street, Syracuse, New York ("Facility") in 1955, consolidating its operations from 3 separate local facilities that dated back to 1934.[1] Prestolite operated until 1961 as the Electric Autolite Company. In 1961, the "Autolite" name was sold to Ford Motor Company and, after a 1963 merger with another company, the company's name was changed to Eltra Corporation, with the former Autolite sector of the company becoming Prestolite (i.e., "Prestolite Division of Eltra Corporation"). The Lamson Street Facility was operated as the Prestolite Division of Eltra Corporation until 1979.

In 1980, AC Holdings Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Allied Chemical Corporation, purchased the stock of Eltra Corporation, with AC Holdings Corporation dissolving later in 1980, leaving Eltra Corporation as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Allied Chemical Corporation. In 1981, Allied Chemical Corporation acquired Bunker Ramo Corporation and then merged Eltra Corporation into Bunker Ramo Corporation to form Bunker Ramo-Eltra Corporation.

In 1981, Allied Chemical Corporation changed its name to Allied Corporation. In 1985, Allied Corporation merged with Signal Corporation to form Allied-Signal Corporation, with two primary subsidiaries, Allied Corporation and Signal Corporation. Bunker Ramo-Eltra Corporation thereafter operated as a subsidiary of Allied Corporation, and in 1986, Bunker Ramo-Eltra Corporation was merged into Allied Corporation.

In 1986, Allied Corporation sold the assets of Prestolite Motor and Ignition Company to Prestolite Electric, Inc., a company formed by a group of investors that same year. On April 11, 1986, Allied Corporation, "as Successor by Merger to Eltra Corporation" deeded the Lamson Street Facility to Prestolite Electric, Inc. (Appendix A). In 1987, the Lamson Street Facility was shut down by Prestolite Electric, Inc.

In 1999, Honeywell, Inc. merged into Allied-Signal Corporation, with the surviving entity's name changed to Honeywell International, Inc. As a result of this merger, Honeywell acquired the liabilities associated with the Prestolite Facility on Lamson Street dating from when it started operations in 1955 until it was sold in 1986. AlliedSignal, Inc. acknowledged in its August 19, 1996 CERCLA Section 104(e) response to

[1] The Prestolite Facility has an EPA ID #NYD002231355 and is listed as Site #734032 in NYSDEC corrective action files.

the EPA/NYSDEC that the "Prestolite Site (Eltra Corp.)" was a facility that it once owned, located within fifty miles of Onondaga Lake. (Appendix A)

This report documents the waste types and waste-in contributions attributable to the Prestolite Facility to the Lower Ley Creek watershed, and provides a summary of the site history and facts pertaining to Honeywell's liability as successor by merger to the former Prestolite Division of Eltra Corporation. This document is a summary of data/evidence produced by others. Data sources for the information presented in this document are summarized in Section 6.0 References, and select supporting information is included in Appendix A.

2.0 Executive Summary

Prestolite manufactured direct current (D.C) motors for automobiles at the plant located at 219 Lamson Street, Syracuse, NY from 1955 until 1986. Manufacturing operations performed at the Facility included: machining, stamping, grinding, anodizing and heat treating of metals, electroplating, cleaning, painting and assembly. Industrial wastes generated by the Facility included: water-soluble coolants, waste oils, metal sludges and other metal finishing wastes (C & H Engineers, 1992).

The discharge of various wastewaters and other materials containing hazardous substances have been documented over time from the Prestolite Facility, including: releases to the sanitary sewer system (historically discharging to the Ley Creek Sewage Treatment Plant and ultimately to Lower Ley Creek), and releases to the Facility's storm sewer system (entering the South Branch of Ley Creek or tributaries thereof). Non-sewer releases of hazardous substances include soil and groundwater contamination at the Prestolite Facility. Soil and groundwater contamination are potential sources and pathways for off-site contaminant migration into the Ley Creek Watershed. Such impacts are further discussed in Section 4.0.

The Prestolite Facility discharged industrial waste waters to the Ley Creek Sewage Treatment Plant from 1955 until approximately the late 1970s. In 1969, Onondaga County determined that the Facility discharged an estimated 650,000 gpd of wastewater (600,000 of which was industrial wastewater) to the Ley Creek STP which resulted in the estimated discharge of approximately 58 lbs./day of oil & grease; 18.8 lbs./day of cyanide; 4.5 lbs./day of chromium; 6.7 lbs./day of cadmium; 0.3 lbs./day of nickel; 7.2 lbs./day of copper; and 27.5 lbs./day of zinc (Weston, 1969 Table 1).

The Prestolite Facility also discharged storm and waste waters (including cooling waters and parts wash waters) to its storm sewer system during all or portions of its period of operation. Onondaga County estimated in 1969 that Prestolite discharged approximately 40,000 gpd of storm and industrial waste water to the South Branch of Ley Creek. Testing of process/storm waters by Onondaga County detected oil & grease, cyanide, chromium, copper, zinc, and nickel. Onondaga County's consultant concluded that "these concentrations indicate contamination of the storm sewer system". (Weston, 1969 pgs. A-129 to A-132 and Table 1). A drainage ditch located along the west plant boundary and used for storm and

roof drainage runoff, as well as potentially water soluble coolant discharges, was found in 1986 to contain sediments with oil & grease levels up to 7,300 ppm (Figure 1) Later testing of this drainage ditch detected oil & grease up to 560 ppm, lead up to 230 ppm, and phenol up to 2.1 ppm, thus confirming the historic release of hazardous substances from the Facility into the drainage ditch located on the western plant boundary that ultimately drains to the South Branch of Ley Creek.

Due to the proximity of the Prestolite Facility to the South Branch of Ley Creek, and the Facility's historic use, handling, and discharge of hazardous substances, it can be concluded that a nexus between the Prestolite Facility and Lower Ley Creek may exist because of the historic use and releases of hazardous substances by the Facility. These substances may have been directly or indirectly, discharged, spilled or released into a tributary of the South Branch of Ley Creek which ultimately flows into Lower Ley Creek. These substances include: metals such as cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc, phenol, cyanide, and VOCs and SVOCs commonly found in oil & grease.

Consequently Honeywell, Inc., as successor by merger to the Prestolite Division of Eltra Corporation, should be given notice of its potential liability at the Lower Ley Creek Subsite by the USEPA.

3.0 Background

Beginning in 1955, Prestolite's Facility located at 219 Lamson Street in Syracuse, NY, manufactured direct current (D.C) motors for automobiles. Manufacturing operations performed at the Facility included: machining, stamping, grinding, anodizing and heat treating of metals, electroplating, cleaning, painting and assembly. A portion of the Facility's manufacturing operations were moved out of state around 1973, resulting in the electroplating operations being shut down. (O'Brien & Gere, 1973). Principal raw materials used at the Facility in 1980 included steel, brass, copper, aluminum, and iron castings. Other materials utilized at that time included, without limitation, xylene, phenolic alkyd resin, varnish, styrene, trichlorethene, silver brazing wire, and tungsten welding rod. (Industrial Chemical Survey, 1980).

The Prestolite property was approximately 8 acres in size and the former manufacturing plant was located in the southern portion of the site. The Eastwood Sewage Treatment Plant occupied portions of the property prior to 1960, and a portion of the property was also used as a municipal landfill. The northern portion of the site was filled with soil and urban fill from the City of Syracuse Convention Center Project in 1992, approximately 7 years after the facility closed (C & H Engineers, 1992).

3.1 Generation and Disposal of Wastes

Industrial wastes generated by the Facility included: water-soluble coolants, waste oils, metal sludges and other metal finishing wastes (C & H Engineers, 1992). Hazardous waste materials reportedly disposed of by the Facility included liquid varnish, liquid varsol, paint solids, sludge, varsol contaminated solvents, cyanide sludge, liquid and sludge containing cyanide and lead (NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report, 2007). The Facility obtained RCRA interim TSD status in the early 1980s, but

later underwent closure activities which resulted in the termination of its TSD status in 1989 (NYSDEC Correspondence, March 29, 1989). The Facility is listed in EPA on-line records as being subject to corrective action (RCRAInfo, ID# NYD002231355).
Wastewater discharges to the sanitary and storm sewer systems on the Site are further discussed in Section 3.3, and releases and spills of contaminants to the environment are discussed in Section 4.0 In addition, portions of Prestolite's property were reportedly used for municipal waste disposal (city landfill, the Eastwood sewage treatment plant, and direct on-site disposal of some plant wastes (e.g., drums, sludges etc.). These activities are also discussed in Section 4.0 below.

3.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

The ground and bedrock surfaces at the Prestolite property slope toward the north as they approach the flat-lying floodplain of the Pleistocene Lake Iroquois. The unconsolidated deposits on the site were reported in 1986 as being composed primarily of silty glacial till ranging in thickness from 21 feet on the southern portion of the site to less than 5 feet in the lower northern area. In the southern part of the site the till deposit was covered by various types of fill material over the years as the land was terraced by cut and fill activities to facilitate buildings and parking areas for the manufacturing operations (O'Brien & Gere, 1986 pg. 13). In 1992, much of the northern portion of the site was filled with soil and urban fill excavated from the City of Syracuse Convention Center Project (C&H Engineers, 1992).

In general, the first-encountered groundwater at the site occurs near the bedrock-overburden interface. Perched groundwater is found on the south side of the site, while the hydraulic gradient across the remainder of the site is relatively flat. The groundwater flow potential in the area is believed to be controlled primarily by the slope of the bedrock surface, suggesting a northerly flow direction (O'Brien & Gere 1986, pgs. 14 and 21; O'Brien & Gere 1988, pg. 6).

A tributary of the South Branch of Ley Creek is located about 200 feet north of the property (Figure 1, Appendix A). The northern portion of the site was historically the lowest area sloping gently toward the north and to the South Branch of Ley Creek. According to Prestolite's consultant, as of 1986, surface water entering the site as precipitation or runoff most likely followed the land contour and drained toward the north, eventually entering Ley Creek and flowing to Onondaga Lake (O'Brien & Gere, Phase II Investigation, August 1986). However, as mentioned above, the northern portion of the site was filled in 1992.

3.3 Sanitary and Storm Sewer Systems

Sanitary and process wastewaters were discharged from the Prestolite Facility to the Ley Creek Sewage Treatment Plant from 1955 until the effluent was rerouted to the Syracuse Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant around the late 1970s. According to the 1969 Industrial Discharges in the Ley Creek Sanitary District Report, the Facility's total water usage was approximately 12.75 million gallons per month and, of that amount, about 50 percent was used for cooling water and the balance for process and sanitary purposes. Process waste waters were separated into two systems for cyanide and general

acid wastewaters. The cyanide wastewaters were oxidized with chlorine and then mixed with wastewaters from the acid wastewater sewer system. If needed, the water was treated with sodium hydroxide prior to discharge to the Ley Creek Sewerage System (Weston, 1969 pgs. A-129 to A-130).

In 1969, Onondaga County determined that the Prestolite Facility discharged an estimated 650,000 gpd of wastewater (600,000 of which was industrial wastewater) to the Ley Creek Sewage Treatment Plant. Based on effluent data, the County estimated that the Facility collectively discharged approximately 58 lbs./day of oil & grease; 18.8 lbs./day of cyanide; 4.5 lbs./day of chromium; 6.7 lbs./day of cadmium; 0.3 lbs./day of nickel; 7.2 lbs./day of copper; and 27.5 lbs./day of zinc (Weston, 1969 Table 1).

Wastewater sampled by Onondaga County from the Prestolite Facility in 1973 and 1974 (after electroplating operations were shut down) continued to contain chromium, copper, lead, and zinc at lower concentrations, while samples collected in 1975 also contained chromium, zinc and oil & grease (O'Brien & Gere, 1973, 1975, and 1976).

Roof drainage, cooling waters, and part wash waters were discharged by Prestolite to its storm sewers. Onondaga County estimated in 1969 that Prestolite discharged approximately 40,000 gpd of storm and industrial waste water to the South Branch of Ley Creek. Testing of process/storm waters by Onondaga County detected oil & grease, cyanide, chromium, copper, zinc, and nickel. Onondaga County's consultant concluded that "these concentrations indicate contamination of the storm sewer system". (Weston, 1969 pgs. A-129 to A-132 and Table 1).

4.0 Documented Spills and Releases

In 1984, Prestolite reported to the NYSDEC as part of a hazardous waste survey that the company operated a pretreatment facility for treating plating waste from 1955 until the late 1960s. The misidentification of one of the treatment system tanks as a waste lagoon reportedly resulted in the Facility being placed on the State's In-Place Toxics list and listed as a Class 3 Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site (ID # 734032). (C&H Engineers, 1992).

In May of 1985, Prestolite met at its request with the NYSDEC to inspect potential historic disposal sites at its Lamson Street Facility. The inspection identified three concrete tanks containing cyanide-contaminated liquids and sludges. Buried drums were observed in the wooded area at the north end of the property. Prestolite personnel had reported that sludges may have once been dumped on the property and the property once contained the Eastwood sewage treatment plant and city landfill. (NYSDEC Memorandum, May 24, 1985).

In July of 1985, Prestolite developed a Site Assessment Work Plan which identified 12 areas that may have been impacted by historical site operations and on-site disposal of wastes. The areas of concern included the Facility's obsolete waste water treatment plant tanks; potential historic releases associated with the waste water treatment plant tanks, a loading dock area, a heat treating area, the former

Eastwood sewage treatment plant and possible landfill area, other miscellaneous disposal areas around the Facility, and a drainage ditch along the west plant boundary used for storm and roof drainage runoff, as well as potentially water soluble coolants (O'Brien & Gere, July 1985).

Prestolite implemented its Site Assessment Work Plan in 1985 with the results summarized in a Phase II Investigation Report issued in 1986. (O'Brien & Gere, August 1986). Some of the obsolete waste water treatment plant tanks were found to contain high levels of copper, cadmium, zinc and cyanide, with liquids being unable to be discharged to the County's sanitary sewer system without treatment and sediment in one of the tanks requiring handling as a hazardous waste due to high levels of leachable cadmium. Sediments in two of the former waste water treatment tanks also contained oil & grease at levels up to 77,000 ppm and PCBs (Aroclor 1254) at levels up to 2.9 ppm. One of the tanks also contained xylene in sediments at 43 ppm and ethylbenzene at 4 ppm.

Lead was found in soils throughout the site at elevated levels, with concentrations on the order of 500 to 1000 ppm or higher along roadways, in the former sewage plant area, and in the area of the suspected former city landfill. Oil & grease levels were also elevated at the aforementioned locations, as well as in the drainage ditch on the west side of the property (up to 7,300 ppm).
Based on the Phase II Investigation findings, additional investigation was undertaken at the Facility pursuant to a 1987 Work Plan. (O'Brien & Gere, May 1987). Ten areas of concern were the subject of additional work, which included the installation of additional monitoring wells and the collection of additional soil samples. The second round of sampling in the drainage ditch detected oil & grease up to 560 ppm, lead up to 230 ppm, and phenol up to 2.1 ppm. Sampling of the groundwater in the area down gradient from the wastewater treatment plant detected levels of cyanides, phenols and iron above New York State Groundwater Standards.

As a result of the various site investigations, it was determined that two areas on the site required remedial action: the area at the northern edge of the property where drums were discovered and the former metal plating wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The drums were removed and sampling post-removal indicated that there were no further constituents of concern remaining. Remedial activities for the WWTP involved: removal of the wastewater and sludges in the treatment plant tanks, pumping and treatment of area groundwater until the characteristics were in accordance with New York Groundwater Standards, decontamination and demolition of the wastewater treatment plant, removal of the equipment, and capping of the backfilled site. During the WWTP decommissioning, groundwater was observed infiltrating one of the treatment tanks that was being decontaminated. This groundwater was removed and treated continuously for a period of months until the analysis of the groundwater verified that it was in accordance with NYS groundwater standards (C & H Engineers, 1992).
In 1992, the new owner of the site, 701 East Genesee Street Corporation, petitioned to have the site deleted from the New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Site Registry. The petition was accepted by the State on April 21, 1992. However, the work completed at the former Prestolite Facility as part of the delisting process did not include any investigations into the extent to which there was historic releases of hazardous substances from the Facility into sanitary and storm sewers (including beyond the western

drainage ditch) which ultimately discharged into a tributary of the South Branch of Ley Creek and eventually Ley Creek.

4.1 NYSDEC Sediment Sampling

Sediment sampling efforts were conducted by the NYSDEC in November 1996 and October 1997 along Ley Creek which included the North & South Branches and Saunders Creek. Sample locations in the vicinity of the Prestolite Site are shown in Figure 1 in Appendix A.
Sediment samples collected during these surveys detected the presence of: volatile organic compounds (VOCs), Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and metals (NYSDEC, 1999). Figures 2 and 3 depict select metals and SVOCs respectively.

5.0 Conclusions

Hazardous substances for which there have been documented releases from the former Prestolite Facility into sewer systems and/or the Ley Creek Watershed include, but are not limited to: metals such as cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc, phenol, cyanide, and VOCs and SVOCs commonly found in oil & grease.

Based on available evidence, Prestolite's nexus to Lower Ley Creek includes: 1) historic disposal, discharges, spills, and releases of the aforementioned hazardous substances from the Facility into soil, groundwater, and drainage ditch that discharged into a tributary of the South Branch of Ley Creek; and 2) sanitary sewer discharges containing hazardous substances to the former Ley Creek STP which date back to 1955 and would have potentially resulted in discharges of hazardous substances directly to Lower Ley Creek.

Available sediment, surface water, and soil data collected at the Lower Ley Creek Subsite, including within the Old Ley Creek Channel, identify the presence of the majority of the above-listed hazardous substances which have been documented at the Prestolite Facility. These substances may have been, directly or indirectly, discharged, spilled or released into the South Branch of Ley Creek and ultimately Lower Ley Creek. These substances include: metals such as cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc, phenol, cyanide, and VOCs and SVOCs commonly found in oil & grease.

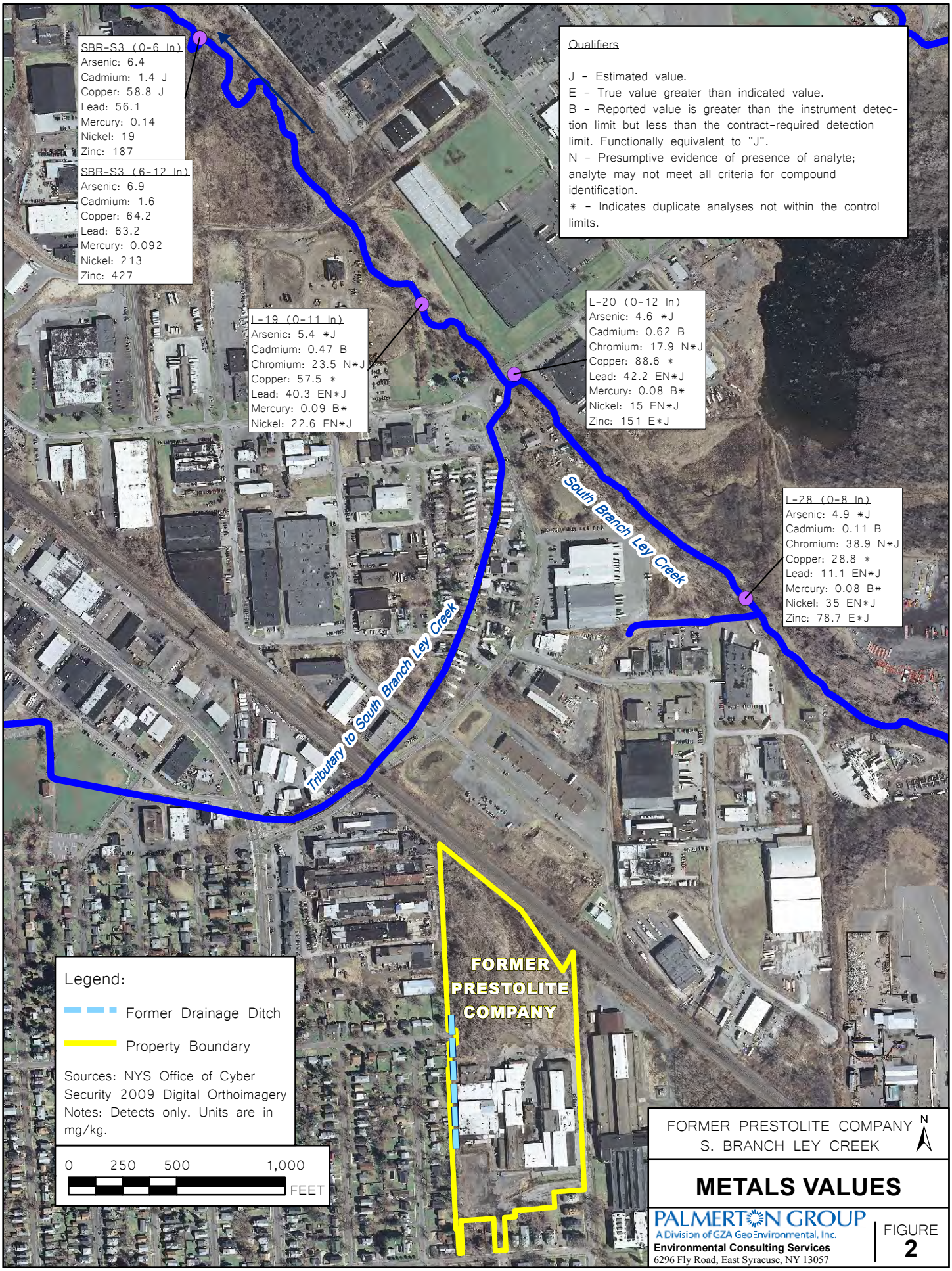
Honeywell, Inc., as successor by merger to the Prestolite Division of Eltra Corporation, should be given notice by the USEPA of its potential liability at the Lower Ley Creek Subsite and included in any future negotiations between the agency and PRPs.

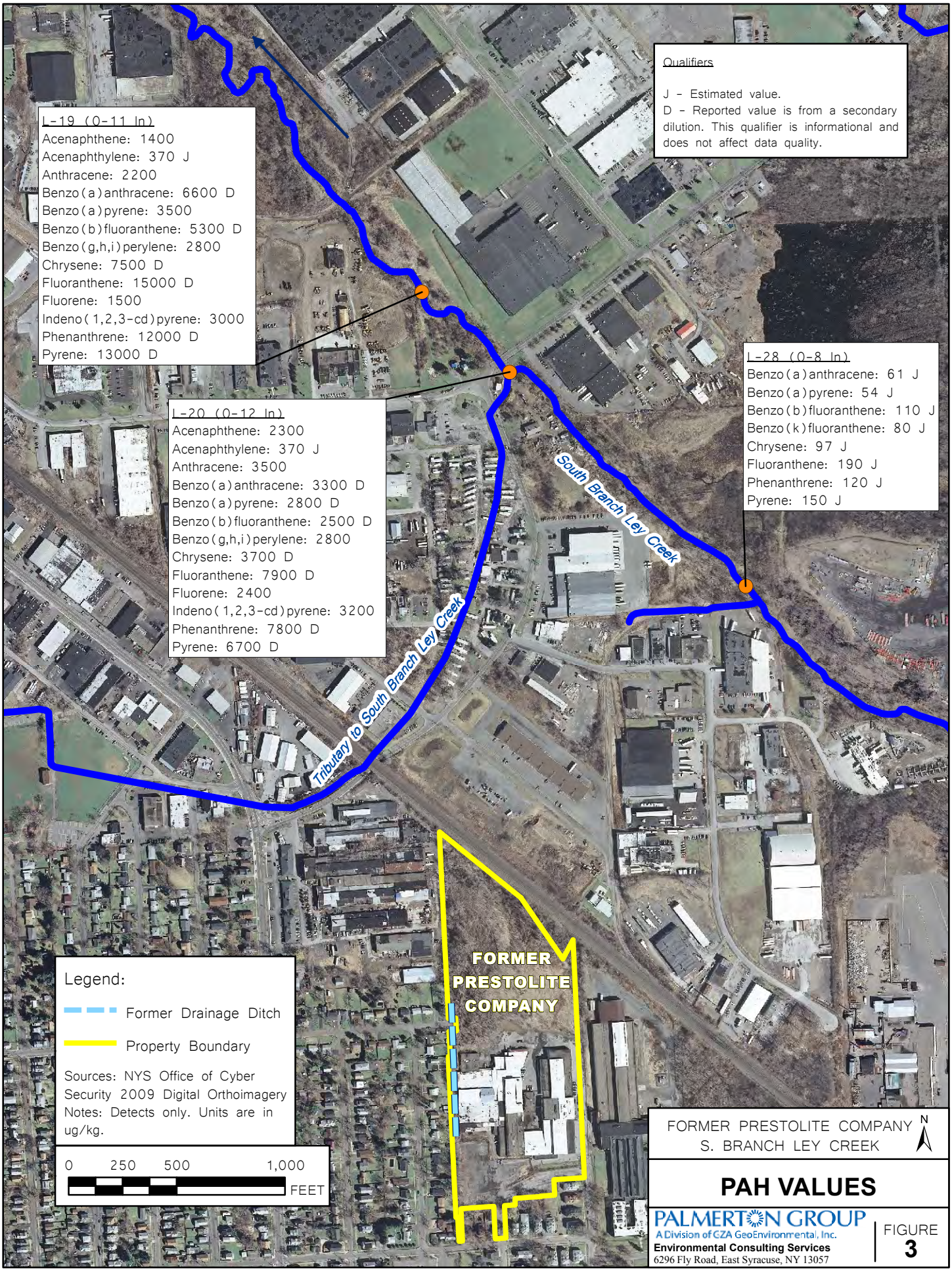
6.0 References

Information found in this report has been summarized from reports and other records obtained from Onondaga County, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and the USEPA. Additional information on the Prestolite Facility may be available from Honeywell, Inc., the current owners of the property, Onondaga County, NYSDEC, and USEPA. Copies of relevant documents used in the report are provided on CD.

Appendix A


0 250 500 1,000
FEET
South Branch Ley Creek
Tributary to South Branch Ley Creek
FORMER PRESTOLITE COMPANY
Legend:
Former Drainage Ditch
Property Boundary
NYS Office of Cyber Security 2009 Digital Orthoimagery
FORMER PRESTOLITE COMPANY
S. BRANCH LEY CREEK
N
SITE MAP
PALMERTON GROUP
A Division of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Environmental Consulting Services
6296 Fly Road, East Syracuse, NY 13057
FIGURE
1


SBR-S3 (0-6 In)
Arsenic: 6.4
Cadmium: 1.4 J
Copper: 58.8 J
Lead: 56.1
Mercury: 0.14
Nickel: 19
Zinc: 187
SBR-S3 (6-12 In)
Arsenic: 6.9
Cadmium: 1.6
Copper: 64.2
Lead: 63.2
Mercury: 0.092
Nickel: 213
Zinc: 427
Qualifiers
J - Estimated value.
E - True value greater than indicated value.
B - Reported value is greater than the instrument detection limit but less than the contract-required detection limit. Functionally equivalent to "J".
N - Presumptive evidence of presence of analyte; analyte may not meet all criteria for compound identification.
* - Indicates duplicate analyses not within the control limits.
L-19 (0-11 In)
Arsenic: 5.4 *J
Cadmium: 0.47 B
Chromium: 23.5 N*J
Copper: 57.5 *
Lead: 40.3 EN*J
Mercury: 0.09 B*
Nickel: 22.6 EN*J
L-20 (0-12 In)
Arsenic: 4.6 *J
Cadmium: 0.62 B
Chromium: 17.9 N*J
Copper: 88.6 *
Lead: 42.2 EN*J
Mercury: 0.08 B*
Nickel: 15 EN*J
Zinc: 151 E*J
L-28 (0-8 In)
Arsenic: 4.9 *J
Cadmium: 0.11 B
Chromium: 38.9 N*J
Copper: 28.8 *
Lead: 11.1 EN*J
Mercury: 0.08 B*
Nickel: 35 EN*J
Zinc: 78.7 E*J
South Branch Ley Creek
Tributary to South Branch Ley Creek
FORMER PRESTOLITE COMPANY
Legend:
Former Drainage Ditch
Property Boundary
Sources: NYS Office of Cyber Security 2009 Digital Orthoimagery
Notes: Detects only. Units are in mg/kg.
0 250 500 1,000
FEET
FORMER PRESTOLITE COMPANY
S. BRANCH LEY CREEK
N
METALS VALUES
PALMERTON GROUP
A Division of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Environmental Consulting Services
6296 Fly Road, East Syracuse, NY 13057
FIGURE
2



FORMER PRESTOLITE COMPANY
S. BRANCH LEY CREEK

PAH VALUES

PALMERTON GROUP
A Division of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Environmental Consulting Services
6296 Fly Road, East Syracuse, NY 13057

FIGURE 3

3263 | 141

#2

DEED 3263 PAGE 141

CONSULT YOUR LAWYER BEFORE SIGNING THIS INSTRUMENT—THIS INSTRUMENT SHOULD BE USED BY LAWYERS ONLY.

THIS INDENTURE, made the 11th day of April, , nineteen hundred and Eighty-Six

BETWEEN ALLIED CORPORATION, a Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York as Successor by Merger to ELTRA CORPORATION,

party of the first part, and

PRESTOLITE ELECTRIC INCORPORATED, a Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, whose principal place of business is Four SeaGate, Toledo, Ohio 43691,

party of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of Ten Dollars and other valuable consideration paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the party of the second part, the heirs or successors and assigns of the party of the second part forever,

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being as more particularly described in Schedule "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof.

RECD 06/13/86 8629 47.50
DOS 1:01 PM 06/13/86 8630 3600.00
TT 1:02 PM

RECD $ 3600
REAL ESTATE
13357 JUN 13 1986
TRANSFER TAX
ONONDAGA
COUNTY

TOGETHER with all right, title and interest, if any, of the party of the first part of, in and to any streets and roads abutting the above-described premises to the center lines thereof; TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, the heirs or successors and assigns of the party of the second part forever.

AND the party of the first part covenants that the party of the first part has not done or suffered anything whereby the said premises have been encumbered in any way whatever, except as aforesaid.

AND the party of the first part, in compliance with Section 13 of the Lien Law, covenants that the party of the first part will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

The word "party" shall be construed as if it read "parties" whenever the sense of this indenture so requires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part has duly executed this deed the day and year first above written.

IN PRESENCE OF:

ATTEST:

Assistant Secretary

ALLIED CORPORATION

By: N. A. Cameron Jr.
Nicholas A. Cameron
Vice President -
Planning and Development

278
282

RECORDED 3263 PAGE 145

DEED BOOK 3263 PAGE 142

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ss:

On the day of 19 , before me personally came

to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that executed the same.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ss:

On the day of 19 , before me personally came

to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that executed the same.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF MORRIS ss:

On the 11th day of April, 1986, before me personally came Nicholas A. Cameron to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides at No. 5 Noe Avenue, Madison, New Jersey 07940 that he is the Vice President - Planning and Development of ALLIED CORPORATION, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knows the seal of said corporation; that the seal affixed to said instrument is such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the board of directors of said corporation, and that he signed h name thereto by like order.

Dorothy C. Ozimek
Notary Public
Qualified in Morris County
My Commission Expires: 7-20-87

DOROTHY C. OZIMEK
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY
My Commission Expires

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ss:

On the day of 19 , before me personally came

the subscribing witness to the foregoing instrument, with whom I am personally acquainted, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resides at No.

that he knows

to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument; that he, said subscribing witness, was present and saw execute the same; and that he, said witness, at the same time subscribed h name as witness thereto.

Bargain and Sale Deed

With Covenant Against Grantor's Acts

TITLE NO.

TO

SECTION

BLOCK

LOT

COUNTY OR TOWN

RECORDED AT THE REQUEST OF

Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation

RETURN BY MAIL TO

Zip No.

STANDARD FORM OF
NEW YORK BOARD OF TITLE UNDERWRITERS
Distributed by
Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation
Home Office—Richmond, Virginia
90 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016

RESERVE THIS SPACE FOR USE OF RECORDING OFFICE

SCHEDULE "A"

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, being in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, and State of New York, and known and distinguished as being part of Military Lot No. 29 in the Town of Dewitt, now City of Syracuse, bounded and described as follows, viz:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Lynwood Avenue, as extended northerly, with the north line of Tyson Place, said point of beginning being distant 699 feet measured along the center line of Lynwood Avenue, as extended, from its intersection with the north line of James Street; thence easterly along the north line of Tyson Place, 25 feet; thence northerly parallel to said center line of Lynwood Avenue, as extended, 150 feet to a point; thence easterly parallel to said north line of James Street, 50 feet to a point; thence northerly along the west line of lands of the Lamson Company, 30 feet to a point; thence easterly parallel to James Street and along the north line of lands of the Lamson Company, 120 feet to a point; thence northerly along said Lamson Company's west line, 2 feet to a point; thence easterly along said Lamson Company's north line, 180 feet to a point; thence northerly parallel to the center line of Lamson Street, as extended, 118 feet to a point; thence easterly parallel to the north line of James Street, 25 feet to the center line of Lamson Street, as extended; thence northerly along the center line of Lamson Street, as extended, 1051.94 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of The New York Central Railroad Company; thence South 29° 35' 05" West, 100 feet to a point; thence North 38° 53' 02" West, 342.88 feet to the southeasterly right-of-way line of The New York Central Railroad Company; thence North 55° 48' West along said southeasterly right-of-way line, 484.09 feet to a point; thence South 7° 17' East, 1897.65 feet to the northerly line of Tyson Place; thence easterly along said northerly line of Tyson Place, 25 feet to a point; thence northerly and parallel to the center line of Lynwood Avenue, as extended, 150 feet to a point; thence easterly parallel to the northerly line of James Street, 152.53 feet to a point; thence southerly parallel to the center line of Lynwood Avenue, as extended, 150 feet to the northerly line of Tyson Place; thence easterly along said northerly line of Tyson Place, 25 feet to the place of beginning.

SCHEDULE "A"

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING THEREFROM, the following described real estate, viz:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, and State of New York, and known and distinguished as being part of Military Lot No. 29, in the Town of Dewitt, now City of Syracuse, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Lamson Street projected northerly 182.0 feet from the intersection of said westerly line of Lamson Street with the northerly line of Tyson Place; thence northerly along said westerly line of Lamson Street as projected, a distance of 71.0 feet; thence westerly parallel to the northerly line of Tyson Place, a distance of 116.0 feet; thence southerly parallel to the westerly line of Lamson Street as projected, a distance of 71.0 feet; thence easterly parallel to the northerly line of Tyson Place, a distance of 116.0 feet to the place of beginning.

ALSO EXCEPTING AND RESERVING THEREFROM the following described real estate, viz:

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, State of New York, and being a part of The Electric Auto-Lite Company property and being more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the westerly line of The Electric Auto-Lite Company property (formerly United States Hoffman Machinery Corporation property) where same is intersected by the southerly line of Coughlin Avenue as it now exists; thence North 85° 49' 50" East measured along the easterly prolongation of the southerly line of Coughlin Avenue a distance of 34.01 feet to a point in the easterly line of a permanent right-of-way of the City of Syracuse; thence North 2° 55' 10" West measured along said easterly right-of-way line a distance of 60.01 feet to a point;

Thence South 85° 49' 50" West measured along the easterly prolongation of the northerly line of Coughlin Avenue a distance of 34.01 feet to a point in the westerly line of said The Electric Auto-Lite Company property; thence South 2° 55' 10" East measured along said property line a distance of 60.01 feet to the place of beginning.

ONONDAGA COUNTY CLERKS OFFICE
Deed. Recorded on the 8th day of June 1978 at 1:01 P.M. in Book 3263 Page 141 and examined.
Elaine Lytle
COUNTY CLERK

4.e. Barrett Paving
State Fair Blvd., Syracuse, NY
Shutdown in 1977.

4.f. Matthews Ave. Landfill
Solvay, NY
Operated until 1986.

4.g. Prestolite Site (Eltra Corp.)
219 Lamson St., Syracuse, NY
The facility, which is no longer owned by AlliedSignal, produced electric motors and ceased operation in late 1980's. The NYSDEC publication, Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York, Volume 2, page D7-1 states that the "site has been investigated and no hazardous substances could be confirmed."

4.h. Jamesville Quarry
Jamesville, NY
This facility produced process limestone used in the production of chemicals at the Syracuse Works of AlliedSignal Inc. AlliedSignal Inc. or its predecessors operated the quarry from 1911 to 1986. The quarry was sold to General Crushed Stone in 1986. The facility is on Butternut Creek, which is in the Oneida Lake watershed.

4.i. New York Ordinance Works
Baldwinsville, NY
This plant produced ammonium picrate, an explosive. It operated for 13 months (1943-1944). Information indicates that the Semet Solvay Div. and the National Aniline and Chemical Corporation was involved with building and operating the plant for the U.S. Government. These companies were part of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., now AlliedSignal Inc. The plant was on the Seneca River, which is in the Lake Ontario watershed.

Request for Information No. 5

5. Indicate the nature of the operation, for each facility identified in Question 4, above. If the operations changed, indicate the nature of those changes (including any name changes) and the dates the changes took place. In response to this question, please provide any information and documentation not presently provided in the Onondaga Lake RI/FS Site History Report or its latest update, dated April 3, 1996.